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(54) Title: SHORT THERAPEUTIC dsRNA OF DEFINED STRUCTURE

(57) Abstract

The present invention relates to the induction of proteins and the activation of enzymes in the cells of living organisms, including human beings. According to the invention, long nucleic and complexes, such as the polyriboinosinate and polycytidylate complexes, are modified to yield short dsRNA of defined sequence. Said short dsRNAs of defined sequence retain the ability to induce proteins and activate enzymes but are not as toxic as long dsRNA.

* See back of page

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SHORT THERAPEUTIC dsRNA OF DEFINED STRUCTURE

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

The invention generally relates to therapeutic compositions of matter, methods for producing said compositions and methods for administering said compositions to living organisms, including human beings.

Certain long, double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), especially poly(I):poly(C) and poly(I):poly (C_{12},U) (Ampligen®) are anticancer and antiAIDS agents (1). These dsRNAs induce interferon and activate a variety of cellular enzymes (2). These dsRNAs are enzymatically synthesized as high molecular weight nucleic acid polymers (m>300), using ribonucleoside diphosphates as substrate and polynucleotide phosphorylase (PNPase) as enzyme. Ampligen was created because its parent compound, poly(I):poly(C), was toxic (3). In the 1960's, Drs. Carter and Ts'o reasoned that a metabolically unstable, long dsRNA derivative might be cleared quickly from blood and therefore exhibit minimal toxicity, (4). They created Ampligen® as a long dsRNA molecule with RNase-sensitive mismatches an this molecule retained biologic potence while proving to be non-toxic (1). To indicate the size of poly(I):poly(C) or poly(I):poly (C_{12},U) in general use, the inventors point out that the specifications for Ampligen in clinical trials in 198701988 include a requirement of an S20, w of 10-15, corresponding to a molecular

weight in excess of 1,000,000 and a number of base pairs in excess of 1500.

A new line of thinking has lead the present inventors to a new and different mechanism account for biological activity and lack of toxicity simultaneously characterizing dsRNA, allowing the inventors to create a new class of dsRNA molecule with therapeutic benefit. In contrast to the teachings of the prior art, the inventors have concluded that lack of toxicity of Ampligen derives from the helical interruptions (i.e., shortness of helical stretches) introduced by uracil residues and not from RNase sensitivity. Thus, the essence of this invention is as follows: First, certain short dsRNAs will be nontoxic and biologically active, regardless of whether they contain RNAse-sensitive mismatches. Such short dsRNAs having the proper nucleotide sequence will be therapeutic by virtue of their biological activity. It should be emphasized that the prior art teaches away from the present invention by teaching the need for long, biodegradable dsRNA in order to preserve biological activity without toxicity.

Short dsRNA of defined sequence cannot be synthesized by the PNPase method. First, PNPase cannot synthesize a nucleic acid of defined sequence because it is a terminal transferase and not a template-copying enzyme. Second, the helical content of dsRNAs of the homopolymer:homopolymer type constantly changes due to the "slippage" reaction. Slippage means that the two strands of the dsRNA

molecule mover relative to each other since there is no complementary nucleotide register to fix the position of two strands relative to each other. The present invention produces means for synthesizing stable short dsRNA of defined sequence.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an illustration of two types of short dsRNA of defined sequence. In FIG. 1A is shown a dsRNA with terminal "locks" while in FIG. 1B is shown a dsRNA with a central "hinge". The dsRNA in FIG. 1 also contain "internal registers", which are indicated by A-U base pairs.

FIG. 2 is an illustration of a method for preparing a short dsRNA of defined sequence having terminal locks and internal registers.

FIG. 3 is an illustration f a method for preparing short dsRNA of defined sequence having a central or near-central hinge.

FIG. 4 is an illustration of a method for preparing short dsRNA of defined sequence having both terminal locks and a central or near-central hinge.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

1) Types of dsRNA. The present compositions of matter and methods relative to their use generally depend on the several embodiments thereof on the chemical modifications of protein-inducing and/or

enzyme-activating dsRNA complex to render said complex less toxic to a living animal cell. The chemically modified complexes disclosed herein retain the biological activity of unmodified complexes while being less toxic by mechanisms which are presently mysterious. The dsRNA complexes which are of concern in the present invention may be modified by shortening said dsRNA while at the same time fixing the two strands in space relative to one another. Figure 1 depicts two types of dsRNA envisioned in this application. Type A dsRNA is termed "locked dsRNA". It contains complementary regions at each end ("locks") to fix the dsRNA register. Variants of this model may contain subterminal, rather than or in addition to, terminal locks or may contain only one lock. Locks may be as short as a single nucleotide. In addition, "internal registers" like the A-U base pairs of Figures 1 and 2 may be added for increased stability. Type B dsRNA is termed "hinged" dsRNA. Hinged dsRNA contains an internal self-complementary stretch which folds in a restricted way to align the remaining dsRNA nucleotides (see also Figures 3 and 4 for example of hinged dsRNA). For the purposes of this application "locks", "hinges" and "internal registers" are complementary nucleotide pairs different from homopolymer stretches in the dsRNA. Said locks, hinges and internal registers are referred to as heteropolymer regions in this application. At one extreme is a homopolymer with a single heteropolymer nucleotide pair to fix the dsRNA register while at the other extreme is a totally heteropolymeric short dsRNA. Both locked and hinged dsRNAs may contain single stranded regions terminally

or internally (Figure 2).

2) Synthesis of Short dsRNAs of Defined Sequence. Locked RNA molecules of defined length and defined sequence can be synthesized from plasmid DNA vectors having promoters of defined sequence placed near the sequence of interest. The vectors, enzymes and substrates are available from a variety of commercial sources. For example the locked dsRNA depicted as structure [7] of Figure 2 can be made as follows. The two deoxyoligonucleotides depicted at the top of Figure 2 (structure [1]) can be synthesized by an oligonucleotide synthesizer. Annealing them as shown (structure [2]) leaves single-stranded ends which can be cloned into the commercially available vector, pGEM 4, after cleavage of the vector with EcoRl and Hind III, yielding structure [3]. Transcription of this plasmid as described in Figure 2 yields separately two single stranded RNAs (structures [4] and [5]) which can be annealed (e.g., at 65° in 1M NaPO4, pH7) to produce the dsRNA shown in structure [6] in Figure 2. This locked dsRNA can be used as is or can be trimmed with RNAse to produce the dsRNA shown in structure [7], Figure 2.

Hinged RNA molecules of defined length and defined sequence can be synthesized from plasmid DNA vectors having promoters of defined sequence placed near the sequence of interest. For example, the hinged dsRNA depicted as structure [8] of Figure 3 can be made as follows: The two deoxyoligunucleotides depicted at the top of Figure 3

(structures[1]) can be synthesized by an oligunucleotide synthesizer, annealed to produce structure [2] and cloned into pGEM4 previously cut with Eco R1 and Sma 1 yielding structure [3]. Transcription of this plasmid as described in Figure 3 yields an RNA (structure [4] which can be self-annealed to produce the dsRNA shown as structure [5]. This hinged dsRNA can be used as is or can be trimmed with RNase to produce the dsRNA shown as structure ([6]), Figure 3. dsRNA molecules of defined length and sequence with both locks and hinges can be synthesized by a slight modification of this above procedure, using Hind II instead of Sma 1 and using slightly different deoxyoligonucleotides, as depicted in Figure 4.

It will be obvious to those with ordinary skill in the art that other vectors and other restriction endonuclease sites can be used with similar results. It will also be obvious that other degrees of repetition than 3 of $[(I_{10})A]/[(C_{10})U]$ can be employed and that other polypurine/polypyrimidine tracts can be used, such as $(I_n)/(C_n)$, $(I)_n/[(C);U[_n$, $(A)_m/(U)_m$, etc., so long as helical regions are kept short enough to avoid toxicity and long enough to retain biological activity.

It will also be obvious to those with ordinary skill in the art that oligonucleotides conisting of RNA polymerase promoters flanking inserts specifying the present invention can be synthesized, annealed and transcribed directly, without cloning into a vector. It will also be obvious to those with

ordinary skill in the art that short dsRNA can be chemically synthesized. The essence of this invention lies in the structure and properties of the dsRNAs themselves; this example is given to enable one with ordinary skill in the art to prepare short therapeutic dsRNAs of defined sequence.

3) Determining Biological Activity of Short dsRNA of Defined Sequence. The biological activity of dsRNA can be assessed in several experimental systems which are routine in the art. The antiviral properties of dsRNA can be measured by challenging dsRNA-treated cells with vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) and measuring reduction in virus yield as described by (5). Similar procedures have been reported which measure the inhibition of VSV and other viruses. The antitumor properties of dsRNA can be evaluated by exposing tumor cells in tissue culture to dsRNA and measuring reduction in growth rate as described by (6). The antitumor properties of dsRNA can also be measured by injecting dsRNA into nude mice bearing tumors and measuring tumor growth rate (7). The ability of dsRNA to enhance natural killer cell or macrophage killing activity can be determined as detailed (8). All of these procedures are routine in the art and are cited by way of enabling one with ordinary skill in the art to measure the biological activity of dsRNA synthesized as described in the preceding section. The citing of these procedures should not be construed as limiting; other procedures for measuring the biological activity of dsRNA exist and are also well known in the art.

4) Determining the Absence of Toxicity of dsRNA of Defined Sequence. The toxicity or lack of it of dsRNA can be determined by procedures which have long been routine for testing a variety of potential therapeutics and which have long been routine for testing a variety of potential therapeutics and which have been applied to dsRNA as well. Suitable test animals such as mice, rats, rabbits, dogs, monkeys, etc. or humans can be injected periodically with various quantities of dsRNA and after a suitable interval, such animals can be examined for evidence of fever, loss of weight, loss of liver function, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, bone marrow suppression, etc. The examiner is directed particularly to Citations (9) for examples where such studies have been done regarding dsRNA.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. Short dsRNA of defined structure, said dsRNA having biological activity and lacking significant toxicity.

2. The dsRNA of Claim 1 stabilized by "lock", "hinge" and/or "internal register" regions of complementary heteropolymer.

3. The dsRNA of Claim 2 having the general structure:

$$5'\text{lock-}(I)_n\text{-lock } 3'$$
$$3'\text{lock-}(C)_m\text{-lock } 5'$$

where said "m" and said "n" are less than 100 and more than 5 and where said locks in one strand are complementary to locks in the opposite strand and where said "I" and said "C" are inosine monophosphate and cytidine monophosphate, respectively.

4. The dsRNA of Claim 2 having the general structure $5'(I)_n$-hinge-$(C)_m 3'$, where said "m" and said "n" are less than 100 and more than 5 and where said hinge is a heteropolymeric region exhibiting self-complementarity and where said "I" and said "C" are inosine monophosphate and cytidine monophosphate respectively.

5. The dsRNAs of any one of Claims 1-5 having the general structure

$$5'\text{lock-}[(I)_nA]_j\text{-lock } 3'$$
$$3'\text{lock-}[(C)_mU]_k\text{-lock } 3'$$

where said "m" and said "n" are less than 25 and more than 5, where said "j" and said "k" are less than 10 and more than 0, where said "I" and said "C" are inosine monophosphate and cytidine monophosphate, respectively, where said "A" is a nucleotide which is not I and where "U" is a nucleotide which base pairs with said A.

7. The dsRNA of Claim 1 with substitutions in one strand, said substitutions being not complementary to nucleotides in the opposite strand.

8. The dsRNA of Claim 7, said dsRNAs having single-stranded tails.

9. A method of therapeutically activating dsRNA-dependent enzymes or inducing interferon in a human in need of such therapy, which method comprises administering to the human a therapeutically effective amount of the short dsRNA of defined structure according to claim 1.

10. A method of therapeutically activating dsRNA-dependent enzymes or inducing interferon in a human in need of such therapy, which method comprises administering to the human a therapeutically effective amount of the short dsRNA of defined structure according to claim 2.

11. A method of therapeutically activating

dsRNA dependent enzymes or inducing interferon in a human in need of such therapy, which method comprises administering to the human a therapeutically effective amount of the short dsRNA of defined structure according to claim 3.

12. A method of therapeutically activating dsRNA dependent enzymes or inducing interferon in a human in need of such therapy, which method comprises administering to the human a therapeutically effective amount of the short dsRNA of defined structure according to claim 4.

13. A method of therapeutically activating dsRNA dependent enzymes or inducing interferon in a human in need of such therapy, which method comprises administering to the human a therapeutically effective amount of the short dsRNA of defined structure according to claim 5.

14. A method of therapeutically activating dsRNA dependent enzymes or inducing interferon in a human in need of such therapy, which method comprises administering to the human a therapeutically effective amount of the short dsRNA of defined structure according to claim 6.

15. A method of therapeutically activating dsRNA dependent enzymes or inducing interferon in a human in need of such therapy, which method comprises administering to the human a therapeutically effective amount of the short dsRNA of defined structure according to claim 7.

16. A method of therapeutically activating dsRNA dependent enzymes or inducing interferon in a human in need of such therapy, which method comprises administering to the human a therapeutically effective amount of the short dsRNA of defined structure according to claim 8.

FIG. 1A

5'lock-IIIIIIIIIIAIIIIIIIIIIAIIIIIIIIIIAIIIIIIIIIIA-lock 3
3'lock-CCCCCCCCCCUCCCCCCCCCCUCCCCCCCCCCUCCCCCCCCCCU-lock 5

or 5'lock-$[(I)_{10}A]_3$-lock 3'
3'lock-$[(C)_{10}U]_3$-lock 5'

or, generally 5'lock-$(N)_n$-lock 3'
3'lock-$(N')_m$-lock 5'

FIG. 1B

hinge-IIIIIIIIIIUIIIIIIIII3'
hinge-CCCCCCCCCCACCCCCCCCC5'

or hinge-$(I)_{10}U(I)_{10}$3'
hinge-$(C)_{10}A(C)_{10}$5'

or, generally hinge-$(N)_n$3'
hinge-$(N')_m$5'

FIG. 2

make deoxyoligonucleotides 5'AGCTTACCC$[(G)_{10}A]_3$G and
ATGGG$[(C)_{10}T]_3$CTTAA5'

anneal oligonucleotides
5'AGCTTACCC$[(G)_{10}A]_3$G
ATGGG$[(C)_{10}T]_3$CTTAA5'

clone annealed oligos into pGEM4 cut with
EcoR1 and Hind III

SP6 GAATACAAGCTTACCC$[(G)_{10}A]_3$ GAATTCCCGGTCTCCC T7
PROMOTORCTTATGTTCGAATGGG$[(C)_{10}U]_3$ CTTAAGGGCCAGAGGG PROMOTOR

cut with Hind III (,) and transcribe with
T7 polymerase plus NTP*

UC1AA$[(C)_{10}U]_3$CUUAAIIICCAIAIII5' (+) RNA

cut with EcoR1 (*, *) and transcribe with
SP6 polymerase plus NTP*

IAAUACAAICUU$[(1)_{10}A]$1AAUU3' (-) RNA

anneal (+) and (-) RNA

UCIAAUIII$[(C)_{10}U]_3$CUUAAIIICCAIAIII 5'
IAAUACAAAICUUACCC$[(I)_{10}A]_3$IAAUU

RNase T2

UC1AAUIII$[(C)_{10}U]_3$CUUAA
A1CUUACCC$[(1)_{10}A]_3$1AAUU

NTP* = ATP, UTP, CTP plus ITP

FIG. 3

make deoxyoligonucleotides $GGG(G)_{12}AATGATT(C)_{15}G$ and
$CCC(C)_{12}TTACTAA(G)_{15}CTTAAG$

anneal oligonucleotides

$GGG(G)_{12}AATGATT(C)_{15}G$
$CCC(C)_{12}TTACTAA(G)_{15}CTTAAG$

clone annealed oligos into pGEM4 cut with EcoR1 and Sma1

SP6 POLY $CCCGGG(G)_{12}AATGATT(C)_{15}GAATTCCGGTCTCCC$ T7
PRO LINKER $GGGCCC(C)_{12}TTACTAA(G)_{15}CTTAAGGCCAGAGGG$ PRO

cut with Sma1 (,) and transcribe with T7 polymerase plus NTP*

$(C)_{15}UUACUAA(I)_{15}CUUAAIICCAIAIII5'$

self anneal

$UAA(I)_{15}CUUAAIICAIAIII5'$
$AUU(C)_{15}$

RNase A

UAAIIIIIIIIIIIIII5'
AUUCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

NTP* = ATP, UTP, CTP plus ITP

FIG. 4

make deoxyoligonucleotides AGCTT$(G)_{12}$AATGATT$(C)_{12}$AAGCTG
and A$(C)_{12}$TTACTAA$(G)_{12}$TTCG

anneal oligonucleotides
AGCTT$(G)_{12}$AATGATT$(C)_{12}$AAGCTG
A$(C)_{12}$TTACTAA$(G)_{12}$TTCG

clone annealed oligos into pGEM4 cut with EcoR1 and Hind III

SP6 GAATACAAGCTT$(G)_{12}$AATGATT$(C)_{12}$AAGCTGAATTCCGGTCTCCC T7
PROMOTORCTTATGTTCGAA$(C)_{12}$TTACTAA$(G)_{12}$TTCGACTTAAGGCCAGAGGGPROMOTOR

cut with Hind III (,) and transcribe with T7 polymerase plus NTP*

UCIAA$(C)_{12}$UUACUAA$(I)_{12}$UUCIACUUAAIICCAIAIII5'

self anneal RNA

UAA$(I)_{12}$UUCIACUUAAIICCAIAIII5'
AUU$(C)_{12}$AAICU

RNase A.

UAAIIIIIIIIIIIIUUCIA5'
AUUCCCCCCCCCCCCAAICU

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPO T

International Application No. PCT/US89/02172

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC(4th Ed.): A61K 31/70; C07H 19/067; A61K 45/02
U.S. Cl.: 536/27; 536/28; 536/29; 424/85.4-85.7

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched *

Classification System	Classification Symbols
U.S. Cl.	536/27; 536/28; 536/29; 424/85.4-85.7

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT *

Category *	Citation of Document, ** with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages **	Relevant to Claim No. *
Y	N "Augmenting Agents in Cancer Therapy", Issued 1981, Raven Press, (New York, New York, USA), W. A. Carter et al. "Poly IC with Mismatched Bases, Prospects for Cancer Therapy", see pp. 177-183.	1-16
Y	N Nature, vol. 297, Issued 03 June 1982, (London, England), S. L. Lin et al., "Sensitivity and resistance of human tumour cells to interferon and $rI_n \cdot rC_n$", see pp. 417-419.	1-16
Y	N Molecular Pharmacology, vol. 15, Issued 1979 (New York, New York, USA), J. A. O'Malley et al., "Polyinosinic Acid-Polycytidylic Acid and Its Mismatched Analogues: Differential Effects on Human Cell Function", see pp. 165-173.	1-16
Y	N Cancer Research, vol. 46, Issued April 1986(Bethesda, Maryland, USA), M. S. Chapekar et al., "Potentiation of the Cytocidal Effect of Human Immune Interferon by Different Synthetic Double-Stranded RNAs in the Refractory Human Colon Carcinoma Cell Line BE", see pp. 1698-1702.	1-16

* Special categories of cited documents: **

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IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
16 August 1989	07 SEP 1989
International Searching Authority: ISA/US	Signature of Authorized Officer: L. Eric Crane

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (Rev. 11-87)

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
Y	US, A, 4,400,375, DOUHART ET AL., Published 23 August 1983, see columns 1-10.	1-16
Y	US, A, 4,388,306, FIELD ET AL., Published 14 June 1983, see columns 1-6.	1-16
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Y	SU, B, 425,940, MACROMOLECULAR INSTITUTE ET AL., Published 30 April 1974, see Derwent English language abstract 70156W/42.	1-16
Y	US, A, 4,262,090, COLBY ET AL., Published 14 April 1981, see columns 1-14.	1-16

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

Y	N Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 107, Issued 1987(Columbus, Ohio, USA), D. C. Montefiori et al., "Antiviral activity of mismatched double-stranded RNA against human immunodeficiency virus in vitro.", see abstract number 51430a on p. 21.	1-16
Y	N Journal of Biological Chemistry, vol. 254, Issued 25 October 1979 (Easton, Pennsylvania, USA), M. A. Minks et al, "Structural requirements of double-stranded RNA for the activation of 2',5'-oligo(A) polymerase and protein kinase of interferon-treated HeLa cells.", see pp. 10180-10183.	1-16

V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE [1]

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers . because they relate to subject matter [2] not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claim numbers . because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out [3], specifically:

3. ☐ Claim numbers_____, because they are dependent claims not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a).

VI. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING [2]

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.

2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (supplemental sheet (2) (Rev. 11-87)

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
Y	N Acta Virology, Vol. 14, Issued 1970, I. Rosztoczy et al., "Enhancement of Interferon Synthesis by Polyinosinic-Polycytidylic Acid in L Cells Pretreated with Interferon.", see pp. 398-400.	1-16
Y	N Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 108, Issued 1988(Columbus, Ohio, USA), H. R. Hubbell et al., "Augmented antitumor effect of combined human natural interferon-alpha and mismatched double-stranded RNA treatment against human malignant melanoma xenograft.", see abstract number 4453w on p 434.	1-16
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Y	US, A, 3,679,654, MAES , Published 25 July 1972, see columns 1-6.	1-16
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Y	US, A, 3,660,564, YONEDA ET AL., Published 02 May 1972, see columns 1-12.	1-16